

# SECOND DAY OF THE WAR FINDS ALL U. S. AGENCIES BUSY WITH BATTLE PLANS

## Mobilization of Armed Forces and Industry Is Well Advanced, and Conservation of Food Supply Has Been Undertaken.

## DECISION HAS ABOUT BEEN REACHED TO TAKE OVER INTERIOR VESSELS

### Committees of Congress Consider Questions of Finance and Methods of Raising an Army—Steel Men Make Concession Which Will Save \$18,000,000.

The second day of war with Germany found every government agency in action along predetermined lines, with congressional committees at work on the new army bill and finance measures.

The first touch of real warfare between the United States and Germany occurred last night, when naval officers attempted to take possession of the German auxiliary cruiser *Cormoran* in the harbor of Apra, Island of Guam. The Germans rather than have the cruiser fall into the hands of the Americans blew her up, killing two of her German crew. Five others are missing, and probably dead.

German raiders were reported off the coast at Nantucket and the Virginia capes.

Mails to Germany Suspended.

Postmaster General Burleson today ordered the suspension of mail service to Germany and her allies. Postal money orders were also suspended.

The navy and its newly organized power boat coast patrol squadron was being mobilized; naval militia and naval reserves were complying with orders to join the colors.

From many cities came word that United States marshals had carried out orders of the Department of Justice for arrest of sixty Germans whom the government believes it dangerous to allow to plan.

Plan to Utilize German Ships.

Officials had about determined to use the German merchant ships, nearly 100 of which have been seized, for government service, though no announcement was made whether they would be confiscated or paid for at the close of the war.

Government seizure of all radio stations and the closing of all except those needed for naval communication was authorized by President Wilson.

Both the War and Navy departments were arranging with contractors to furnish enormous quantities of supplies; steel manufacturers agreed to furnish the navy their product at last year's prices, effecting \$18,000,000 saving in the navy's 1917 steel bill; the Treasury devised means of raising funds, subject to congressional authorization, and the Department of Agriculture began work on the conservation of foodstuffs and to simplify distribution. Many other similar activities were started after the cabinet's council of war last night.

Baker Explains Army Bill.

The House military committee met today to hear Secretary Baker's explanation of the army general staff bill to draft and train one million young men within a year and the accompanying three-billion-dollar budget, all of which had President Wilson's approval. The Senate military committee also had the bill under consideration today.

Without congressional action the only thing the War Department can do to increase the nation's authorized armed forces is to order the regular army expanded to full strength.

It seemed likely today that a large part of the war's cost, which for the first year alone may run far above the \$2,500,000,000 already asked by Congress, even to \$5,000,000,000, will be raised by higher taxes on incomes, inheritance and excess profits.

President Wilson today received cablegrams from King George of England and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy congratulating the people and government of the United States on their entrance into the war against Germany.

The coast and zoological survey, now under the Department of Commerce, will be put under the Navy Department as soon as necessary congressional authority can be secured. The survey, headed by Dr. E. Lester Jones, performs valuable maritime work, including preparation of charts. It owns several vessels.

New State Department Problems.

Foreign relationships of the United States today underwent the greatest change in the country's history, sweeping away practically all the international questions of the past two years, and substituting entirely new problems. As a result the State Department is entirely reorganized and the great mass of routine which has overwhelmed even the highest officials is to be redistributed along new lines.

An enormous amount of work is expected in the near future with various commissions, military, economic and diplomatic going back and forth between the State Department and the War Department.

First Act After War Is Declared.

The first act by the State Department when war became a fact was to prepare copies of the war resolution and proclamation for all the foreign missions here for immediate transmission to their governments. Cables were sent to American missions abroad, and full

# GERMANS DESTROY INTERIOR GUNBOAT IN HARBOR AT GUAM

## The *Cormoran* Blown Up by Crew When U. S. Forces Arrive to Take Possession.

## TWO WARRANT OFFICERS AND FIVE SEAMEN KILLED

### Twenty Officers, Twelve Warrant Officers and 321 Enlisted Men Are Held Prisoners.

The interned German gunboat *Cormoran* at Guam has been blown up.

The destruction of the *Cormoran* took place at 8 o'clock last night, Washington time.

The *Cormoran* refused to surrender to the American forces which went to take possession of her and was destroyed by her crew. Two German warrant officers and five enlisted men of the crew were killed in the explosion.

Twenty officers, twelve warrant officers and 321 enlisted men were taken prisoners.

Navy Department Notified.

The message was received at the Navy Department at 9 a.m. today from Capt. Roy Smith, governor of Guam, and commander of the naval station there.

Internment of the *Cormoran* at Guam has been the cause of continual conflict and disagreeable incidents between the American naval officers in charge of the island and the German crew.

On several occasions former German Ambassador Bernstorff appealed to the State Department on behalf of the *Cormoran's* officers and crew to have the ship transferred to the United States.

The *Cormoran* was chased into Guam by Japanese warships soon after the declaration of war between Japan and the United States.

Official Statement.

The Navy Department, in a statement, says:

"October 28, 1914, the thirty-five-foot cutter, called the *Ocean Comar*, entered the harbor of Apra, Island of Guam, in charge of Lieut. von Elpops of the Imperial German navy.

The boat and party of three officers and four natives of the ship had exhausted her fuel supply and requested 1,000 tons of coal and provisions, to reach his nearest home port in German East Africa.

The German government requested that he be furnished only 200 tons of coal and thirty days' provisions only could be spared, and the alternative of departing within twenty-four hours or being interned.

The commanding officer decided to remain in port, and the ship and its personnel were interned.

Formerly in Russian Fleet.

"The *Cormoran* was formerly a steamer in the Russian volunteer fleet, was captured early in the morning of August 3 by S. M. S. Emden, and was formally put in service as a German auxiliary cruiser. Her name before capture was the *Rjaesaa*. During peace she was in the passenger trade between Shanghai and Yokohama. She was taken to Tientsin and was overhauled and could do better than seventeen knots. She was equipped with guns, manned by a German crew. The old German gunboat *Cormoran* was being dismantled at Tientsin and the captain and most of her crew were transferred to the newly converted auxiliary cruiser. She was taken the first night of the war and was the first prize of the Emden. The Russians claim she had been taken into the territorial borders of Japan, which was prior to Japan entering hostilities.

GERMANY NOT TO REPLY.

Will Make No Official Comment on President's Address.

BERLIN, April 6, via London, April 7, 1917.—The complete text of President Wilson's message has arrived by wireless, taking almost a whole day in transmission because of static troubles. It is printed in the morning papers, differing immaterially from the London version. After a careful study the foreign office declared that there will be no official reply.

SUBMARINE IN GULF.

Captain of Fishing Smack Tells of Sighting Craft.

TAMPA, Fla., April 7.—Capt. Lindquist and crew of a fishing smack from Sarasota today reported that they saw a large submarine in the gulf yesterday. The craft rose within a mile of them and there were men on its deck, Capt. Lindquist reports. He hailed, but got no response, and saw no marks of identification. The vessel was heading south three miles from shore off Sarasota bay.



NO DIFFERENCES NOW.

# CASH FOR UPKEEP OF REGULAR ARMY

## Measure Carrying \$278,000,000 Is Reported by Senate Military Committee.

Carrying \$278,000,000 for the regular army establishment, an increase of \$38,274,000 over the amount passed by the House, the annual regular army appropriation bill was today ordered reported by the Senate military committee. The Chamberlain universal training bill was not included and will be separately considered.

Tuesday the committee will begin consideration of the universal training bill and also the administration army increase measure, which provides for recruiting of new armed forces by a selective draft.

The House committee, in a statement, says:

"The annual West Point Military Academy bill, carrying \$1,343,000, also today was ordered reported by the Senate committee.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman, said he plans to bring the regular supply measure before the Senate next Monday. The principal committee increase over the House bill was of about \$28,000,000 for additional clothing and equipment.

Elimination of the Chamberlain training bill from the annual appropriation measure was due, Senator Chamberlain said, to the desire to expedite passage of the measure supplying the regular military establishment, beginning July 1.

The original Chamberlain bill, which was reported as a "rider" to the appropriation measure last month, has been materially amended.

At Tuesday's committee meeting it is planned to have Secretary Baker, Maj. Gen. Scott, chief of staff, or other War Department experts explain the new draft legislation.

The House committee on military affairs went into executive session this morning to confer with Secretary Baker, Maj. Gen. Scott and Judge Advocate General Crowder on the new draft bill.

There was a large attendance of the committee.

Has Not Gone Into Details.

When the committee adjourned tonight 2 o'clock Monday, Chairman Dent stated no details could be given out because the Secretary had not gone over them yet, and only discussed the provisions of the general staff bill in a general way. Mr. Dent made the important announcement that it was his belief that the first fighting unit of 500,000 men should be raised by draft, the voluntary system was not workable.

The filling up of the existing army and navy should be done by voluntary enlistment.

The War Department asked the committee for authority to maintain by voluntary enlistment or draft special and technical troops and units for this work, however, to carry out the project of raising and training a million men in a year and supplying them with full equipment.

Plans have been laid for calling the full strength of the general staff to Washington to help in administration of the huge task of army building before the departmental agencies are under the pressure of duty here under existing law. Congress is expected to remedy this at once, however.

Scheme of Appointments Considered.

Pending a decision by Congress on the methods to be employed in raising the army, a detailed scheme for appointing new general officers and getting highly efficient soldiers in command of each regiment cannot be worked out, already has been established by staff action.

# TWO BILLIONS MAY BE LENT TO ALLIES

## Secretary McAdoo Discusses Plans With House and Senate Committee Members.

### MONEY TO BE SPENT IN U. S.

Plans for financing the war were discussed today by Secretary McAdoo with members of the House ways and means committee, and with Chairman Simmons of the Senate finance committee.

The \$3,400,000,000 already asked for the army and navy is expected to suffice, in addition to the regular appropriation bills, until June 30, 1918.

The step considered most important was the extension of an immense credit to the entire allies—probably at least \$2,000,000,000—as an indication that the nation is going into the war to the limit with the resources most readily available.

Bonds under such a plan would be issued to take over bonds of the allies, making them in effect security for those obligations.

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Division of the Burden.

On the question of taxation Congress leaders feel that the burden of the war should be about equally divided between taxation and bond issues. It was said today there would be no attempt to drain the wealth of the country by enormous increases in the income and corporation taxes and higher taxes on excess profits, but it was declared wealth will be forced to share its portion of the burden.

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Preparations of a nation-wide character for increasing and conserving the food supply of the country to meet the war demands and the necessity of forwarding larger amounts of foodstuffs to the entire allies are under way by the Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Houston left today for St. Louis to confer with agricultural experts from the great cereal-growing states of the middle west. As soon as possible he will return to the department in the east.

The question of war-time food production and distribution was discussed at yesterday's cabinet meeting. The administration is taking up the matter of necessary legislation for raising the money required.

House leaders today were for a brief session Monday to consider in the Senate amendment to the general defense fund of \$100,000,000 for disposal by the President, and then another adjournment until next Thursday to permit the committee to draft the war legislation.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, ranking democrat of the ways and means committee, in the absence of Representative Kitchin, will act as majority leader and meanwhile confer with Secretary McAdoo on finance measures.

Urges Careful Consideration.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, republican member of the banking committee, declared in a statement today that the best obtainable advice should be secured by the government before it undertakes to finance the war.

# SEE SHORT CROP IN WINTER WHEAT

## U. S. Officials Estimate It Will Be 50,000,000 Bushels Less.

A prospective slump of more than 50,000,000 bushels in the winter wheat crop, as compared with last year's crop, is the first war-feeding problem to confront the country. Official estimates of the Department of Agriculture today—the first for the 1917 harvest—forecast that much of a decrease, although the acreage is much greater.

The winter wheat crop of the United States will be about 420,000,000 bushels, the department announced.

Last year 481,744,000 bushels were harvested and 67,947,000 bushels were produced in 1915.

Record Crop of Rye in Sight.

Notwithstanding the heavy decrease in the prospective winter wheat crop, the production of rye is forecasted by the Department of Agriculture at 60,000,000 bushels, the largest output of that crop derived from such a small area as ever recorded in the United States. Last year the production of rye was 47,283,000 bushels, in 1915 it was 54,050,000 bushels and the average of the previous five years was 57,089,000 bushels.

The winter wheat area last autumn was 40,000,000 acres, one of the largest areas ever planted. How much of this acreage will have to be abandoned because of conditions which prevailed during the winter, however, is a matter of speculation.

Reports from the Department of Agriculture have indicated that there was a heavy loss of winter wheat in many sections of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas, and of hard red winter wheat in the western and southern plains, particularly in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Nation Takes Up Food Problem.

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If these operations are wisely undertaken there will, in my opinion, be no difficulty in obtaining all the financial support necessary on a reasonable basis."

"I think the President should call for the best obtainable advice before any financial operations are undertaken."

"If this is neglected and an attempt is made to place the government bonds in a haphazard way, I am confident the market will be very seriously injured and the government will be the sufferer. This is not a time for regarding any one whose services may be required by the government; neither is it a time for disregarding skilled service."

# GERMAN RAIDERS REPORTED LUCKING ALONG THE COAST

## One Alarm Comes From Newport, R. I.; Another From the Virginia Capes.

## ALL SHIPPING WARNED TO REMAIN IN PORT

### Destroyer Flotillas at Sea and Assumed to Be in Search of the Enemy Vessels.

Reports of German commerce raiders off Atlantic ports were flashed along the seaboard today, and all shipping practically was tied up, while naval patrols went out to establish the identity of mysterious ships reported near the lanes.

It was the first breath of war at the doors of America, and it sent a thrill through the country.

Reported Off Nantucket.

The first report came from Nantucket light vessel, which saw a strange ship passing west at 7:29 o'clock this morning and promptly reported it to the Boston navy yard and the Navy Department. Destroyer flotillas are at sea in the vicinity and presumably they heard the wireless warning which swept the coast line and set out to locate the mysterious craft. Meanwhile shipping was warned not to venture out.

Soon afterward a report of a raider off the Virginia capes came from Hampton roads, where shipping also was held in port while armed craft went to sea to investigate.

Reports of Raiders Expected.

Navy officials expect many reports of raiders while the seacoast is at high tension, and many such probably will turn out to be unoffending tramps. No precautions are being overlooked, however, and the naval patrol is on the alert to examine all strange ships.

Officials considered it would be strange for a raider to venture so close to ports which are known to be guarded. They would expect a raider to lie off at sea on the edges of the shipping lanes, instead of coming so close to shore to be observed and reported.

It was considered not improbable that the wireless warnings caused by the mysterious ship passing Nantucket were heard all along the coast and might be responsible for other reports of a commerce raider lying in wait.

Lightship Gives Warning.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 7.—The first alarm of the German-American war was sounded off the New England coast today.

Just before 5 a.m. the Nantucket shoals lightship flashed to the naval radio station here that a German commerce raider had been sighted off the coast west. Instantly plans of the navy for just such a situation became operative and while they were not disclosed, it was known that the coast was being watched.

It was at 7:40 o'clock that the war-painted craft loomed out of the fog some 10 miles east of Nantucket Island, and about eight or ten miles east of Newport. She was directly in the lane for westbound shipping, and not more than 200 miles by the usual course from New York.

Vessel of 10,000 Tons.

The supposed raider showed two masts and a huge smokestack. She appeared to be of about 10,000 tons, and some shipping men who heard this description expressed the opinion that she was an armored cruiser disguised as a merchantman. A few minutes after she was picked up the vessel was lost again in the fog.

Nantucket lightship, the outpost for westbound shipping, is anchored forty miles east of the coast of Nantucket Island and ninety miles east of Newport. It is 194 miles east of Ambrose light, the entrance to the harbor of New York harbor, and marks the turning point for westbound craft heading in for New York.

The raider was holding the regulation course and would have been with in easy striking distance of outward bound shipping. However, so far as known, no vessels were moving out past the shoals at the time the hostile ship was sighted.

BOSTON, April 7.—A radio message received at the Boston navy yard said the raider was sighted off the coast of Nantucket for half an hour, and then proceeded westward, where she was lost to view.

Alarm From Virginia Capes.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 7.—The presence of a German raider off the Virginia capes was officially reported here today. A seagoing tug has been dispatched to sea to warn all outgoing and incoming vessels and to order all vessels to turn back.

The tug is equipped with wireless, by which she is expected to reach all ships in the danger zone.

Later information probably indicates that the raider, seen off the Virginia capes, was caused by the reported presence of a German commerce raider off Nantucket shoals lightship.

A steamship agent admitted that he had been advised by his company of the presence of a raider off the Atlantic coast, and that he had been instructed to hold all his ships in port until further notice. Other shipping agencies were advised of this information, with the result that all precautions are being taken and no American ships will leave here today, it is understood.

In addition to warning of the seagoing tug, which left here early today, will overtake another tug not equipped with wireless, which left here earlier in the day, towing coal barges to New England ports. The tug and few will be ordered to put back into Hampton roads.

# AUSTRIANS BREAK WITH U. S., IS REPORT RECEIVED IN LONDON

## Same Source Expects That Bulgaria and Turkey Will Do Likewise.

## REPRESENTATIVES HERE HAVE RECEIVED NO WORD

### Cablegram Set Forth That Holland Will Look After Interests of America in Vienna.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 7, 6:45 p.m.—Passports have been placed at the disposal of the American embassy in Vienna, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague, quoting telegrams received there from the Austrian capital.

The dispatch says that Bulgaria and Turkey have also decided to break off relations with the United States and that Holland will probably look after Austrian interests in Washington and American interests in Vienna.

No Word Received in Washington.

Word that the Austro-Hungarian foreign office had placed passports at the disposal of the American embassy at Vienna had not reached the Austrian embassy here early today, according to Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingburg, one of the embassy attaches.

Minister Sanjurjo of Bulgaria said today he had received no instructions from his government to break relations with the United States and demand passports. He has no information that would lead him to believe that Bulgaria desires a break in relations with the United States, sincerely hope that European reports are untrue.

Abdul Hak Hussein Bey, charge of the Turkish legation, said he had absolutely no information regarding the intentions of his government beyond that contained in press dispatches from abroad. It was made clear at the legation, however, that officials of the legation associated with the Turkish instructions to ask for passports be received. The hope was expressed that the relations between the United States and Turkey would not be disturbed.

# ANOTHER RELIEF SHIP REPORTED DESTROYED

## Anna Fostenes Under Charter by Belgian Commission Carried \$350,000 Cargo of Foodstuffs.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A cablegram received here by the Belgian relief commission today stated that the Belgian relief ship, torpedoed without warning, and of the *Feinstein*, also a relief ship, reported by a mine, was announced several days ago. In view of the coupling of the names of the *Trevier* and the *Anna Fostenes*, the possibility was suggested by the Belgian association that the *Feinstein* had been sunk.

The *Anna Fostenes* was without wireless equipment and her crew, numbering fifty men, included no Americans.

The vessel was chartered by the *Heemskerk*, is registered as of 2,577 tons gross. She was built in 1902 in Holland and flew the Norwegian flag.

# BELMONT PARK TRACK HAS \$175,000 FIRE LOSS

## House of Jockey Club, Immense Grandstand and Other Buildings Are Destroyed.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Clubhouses, stables and grandstands at the Belmont Park race track, on the outskirts of Brooklyn, were badly damaged early today by fire. The loss is estimated at \$175,000.

Night watchmen said that the flames burst out in five places at once. The police are hunting for an incendiary.

The house of the Jockey Club and the immense grandstand of the United States racing association were burned down. The house of the Belmont Park Club and its field stand caught fire, but were saved.

The tracks and structures at Belmont Park comprised one of the most elaborate buildings in the country.

Evidence was found that the blaze was an incendiary one and the Westchester racing association is expected to recover \$25,000 for information leading to arrests and convictions.

Bottles of acid and oil were found at a hole in a wall contained cotton waste. Long Island railroad train sheds and platforms were burned. Three hundred cars were destroyed.

August Belmont, in connection with a theory that the property was to have been used for government purposes, had never heard of a plan for the park to be turned into a concentration camp.

Ottawa Hosts U. S. and British Flag.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 7.—The Stars and Stripes, for the first time in history, were hoisted with the union jack on the Canadian parliament building yesterday. By thus associating the two flags, Canadian officials said they wished to express the satisfaction they felt because of the determination of the United States to join the war against the German government. The American colors, with the union jack also fluttered from the city hall and many other buildings.